The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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All generalizations are dangerous, even this one.—Dumas, fils.

WHOLE NO. 1032. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1931 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL 20, NO. 45.

TOO MUCH AUTHORITY IN HANDS OF MERGER

Washington, Jan. 17.—"Thousands of communities throughout these States exist or perish at the will of captains of rail transportation," declared Congressman Huddleston of Alabama in opposing the proposed railroad combine in a speech in the House.

"Hundreds of thousands of employes will eat bread or starve as these lords may will," said Mr. Huddleston. "Men will come to Congress because they decree that they shall come. Judges will sit on the bench because they want them there. The President will bow and scrape because, with the vast social, economic and political powers that will be aggregated to the heads of these vast combines, he will be dependent on their favor.

"Monarchs of old have not enjoyed powers comparable to the powers these men will create. A new feudal system is being created; new seigniories come into being.

"Suffice it to say that we are to create Frankensteins, easily with combined power enough to destroy us. Nothing of the kind ever was contemplated by the Transportation Act which the President cites. It was never thought that combinations should be encouraged. Before the passage of the act, either of these proposed combinations would have been violative of the anti-trust laws. Only such combinations were permissible as might be made under the anti-trust laws, but the Transportation Act went one step further and permitted consolidations, although forbidden by the anti-trust laws, where such consolidations were found affirmatively to be in the public interest."

HUGE JOBLESS FUND URGED IN NEW YORK

New York, Jan. 17.—Employment in this city is increasing and distress can not be relieved by voluntary contributions, Mayor Walker was told by Seward Prosser, chairman of the Emergency Employment Committee, and officers of private welfare agencies.

An appropriation by the city of $10,000,000 was discussed when the mayor learned that welfare organizations can not supply relief or jobs to all those in need.

Citizens raised $8,000,000 to relieve unemployment, but Mr. Copeland declared on the floor of the United States Senate that this is but a "drop in the bucket." The committee that called on Mayor Walker practically indorsed this position as it was shown that the $8,000,000 would give work to 24,000 men for three days a week in the parks until April. Nothing can be done for additional thousands who are in much need as no funds have obtained the park work. No provision beyond April is being made for the 24,000 if employment conditions are not improved.

Jobless relief by private agencies is costing $2,000,000 a month. This fund cares for 70,000 families, but relief demands are increasing.

NEWSPAPER GAG LAW OPPOSED BY GOVERNOR

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 17.—Repeal of a Minnesota law which permits an injunction judge to suppress newspapers was advocated by Governor Floyd Olson in his inaugural address.

"The freedom of speech and the press should remain inviolate and any law which constitutes an entering wedge into that inviolability is unsafe," said the governor.

The gag law was passed by the state legislature at the instigation of politicians who were being exposed by a weekly newspaper. The publication was padlocked under injunction proceedings, and the law was upheld by the Minnesota Supreme Court.

The decision is before the United States Supreme Court. The American Newspaper Publishers' Association is combatting the act on the ground that free press in this state now depends upon the conscience of equity judges.

MATERNITY ACT PASSED BY SENATE; VOTE 56-10

Washington, Jan. 17.—The Senate, by a vote of 56 to 10, passed the maternity act authorizing an appropriation of $1,000,000 to aid the states in caring for mothers and infants.

Each State will be granted $15,000 for maternity needs, the balance to be distributed among the States in proportion to population, if the States appropriate like sums.

The maternity-infancy act, first known as the Sheppard-Towner bill, went into effect in 1921, but was allowed to lapse in 1929. The new bill has no time limit.

Opponents claim the plan is another encroachment of the Federal Government upon State functions. The bill may meet strong opposition in the House.

DICTATOR IN CUBA?

Washington, Jan. 17.—"There is no law in Cuba except the will of President Machado," said Rafael Cabrera, former member of the Cuban Congress, in a letter to Congressman Britten of Illinois.

"Machado has long since demonstrated that he is a ruthless and venal dictator," said Cabrera. "He has destroyed all semblance of constitutional government; abolished all safeguards for life, liberty and property; free speech and free press is indulged at the risk of assassination or exile; the revenues of the country are squandered or misappropriated and the people driven into a state of despair and starvation, without parallel in recent history."

New York Banker Looks Backward; Wants Low Wages

Wage reductions are urged by Albert H. Wiggin, chairman of the governing board of the Chase National Bank, New York, in his annual report. He revives the old theory that low wages will aid business.

The Chase bank is the largest financial institution on this continent and is allied with gigantic industrial and transportation systems. Its international relations are also extensive.

Mr. Wiggin rejects organized labor's high wage philosophy that has been supported the past several years by statesmen, business men, economists and social students.

He reverts to the feudal outlook of the Middle Ages and talks of the "good will of business" in paying "high" wages. These wages, Mr. Wiggin infers, are not due labor by right but through the graciousness of employers.

Organized labor insists that employers sumed to represent the views of high are stealthily cutting wages, while publicly finance. It will be quietly circulated to sub-proclaiming their faith in the value of high purchasing power. Mr. Wiggin indorses this claim and declares that the Hoover conference, held 13 months ago, to check wage cutting, has failed.

The report is the first time during the present depression that a responsible business man has publicly called for wage reductions. The statement is significant from other standpoints.

It is a denial that prosperity is just around the corner, for if this were believed a demand for wage cuts would hardly be made.

Another feature is the retreat to the wretched theory that wages should be based on living costs. It is a reversal to the mere existence philosophy, and is a rejection of all attempts to secure an equitable division of wealth.

The Wiggin statement can fairly be assidaries that control industry in their respective communities.

Men in this group do not speak on the spur of the moment. They are not moved by impulse.

No trade unionist should ignore the Wiggin statement, nor stand idly by while financiers and other controllers of industry attempt to re-establish hoary economics.

The value of high wages is woven into the popular consciousness. It can be held there by widespread agitation and publicity of proposed wage cuts. The people's welfare depends upon its general acceptance.

Trade unionists deny that they advance through the good will of employers. This is company "union" argument.

Every single gain by employes has been associated with a powerful organization of workers.

If we accept the "good will" theory, that fits into a feudal social order, there is no basis for trade unionism.

Four To Five Million Unemployed Says President's Relief Authority

Washington, Jan. 17.—Colonel Woods, chairman President Hoover's Emergency Committee for Employment, told the Senate Appropriations Committee that there are between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 unemployed in this country.

This is the first time an Administration spokesman has publicly made such an estimate, that approximates the figures of Wm. Green, president A. F. of L.

Asked by Senator Copeland if he believed in the relation of crime to widespread employment, Colonel Woods replied:

"There certainly is. Crime is brought on largely through poverty and the temptation of men to unlawfully provide the necessities for their families when they find it impossible to get them otherwise."

Unemployment was sharply discussed in the Senate by Mr. La Follette, who referred to replies to a questionnaire forwarded to hundreds of public officials by himself and Senator Walsh (Mass.).

These reports tell the same story of suffering. In smaller cities that depend on one or two industries, private relief is exhausted.

Both Colonel Woods and John Barton Payne, head of the Red Cross, told the Senate committee that the Red Cross is relieving distress in rural sections and not in cities. Red Cross officials have insisted that they can handle rural distress, and this position has been taken by the administration in opposing a $15,000,000 amendment to the drought relief bill to buy food for farmers.

The Red Cross claim has been shattered by food riots in Arkansas and President Hoover, on the suggestion of Red Cross officials, asks that citizens contribute $5,000,000 for further relief. Senator Caraway insists that this sustains his point that Red Cross relief has been insufficient.

Advocates of private relief have been given an additional shock by the claim of New York's Governor Roosevelt that the $8,000,000 raised in that city by voluntary contributions is "not a

DANVILLE MINISTERS ARE "MILL OWNED?"

Danville, Va., Jan. 17. — Local clergymen were censured by Rev. W. V. Spofford of New York for their failure to assist in the settlement of the textile strike.

A mass meeting of strikers rocked the hall with cheers when the speaker said: "I suppose the pastors here are mill-owned."

Rev. Spofford is editor of The Witness, organ of the Episcopal Church. He presented a check for $1,000 to the strike fund. He urged elimination of paternalism in Southern industry and declared that Southern employers, sooner or later, will have to reckon with trade unions.

The clergyman said he is spokesman for the Episcopal Church of America, which has declared that "human rights must take precedence over property rights, that workers must have comfort, a saving wage and the right to organize.

"You are fighting for the right of collective bargaining. The master-slave-paternalistic system which exists is antiquated. You must struggle until free. Danville will bring an end to slavery in industry.

"I know there is criticism when churches take a stand like this, but there are some clergymen who are not afraid to come to your aid."

SOUTHLAND OPPOSES "CANNIBAL" INDUSTRY

Danville, Va., Jan. 17.—The mill strike in this city and organized labor's struggle throughout the South is awakening Southern newspapers. Opposition is being recorded against "a harrowingly long work day" and "pay envelopes that will attract the wolf to the door."

The Richmond News-Leader says: "The South wants no industrialism based on the 10-hour day, the 60-hour week, or night labor for women and children. This is cannibal industry. It feeds on human flesh."

The Times-Dispatch, published in the same city, says long hours is not only inhuman, but is "decidedly poor business, both for the South as a section and for manufacturers who are here to avail themselves of opportunities in the South."

8-HOUR SHIFTS URGED BY VIRGINIA OFFICIAL

Richmond, Va., Jan. 17.—Three eight-hour shifts in Virginia factories instead of the present 10-hour plan, is favored by John Hopkins Hall, State Commissioner of Labor. The State official estimates that approximately 20,000 workers would be given jobs if all full-time plants changed to eight hours.

Most textile and knitting mills in this state operate on a 12-hour schedule basis, and many operate nights. Hall said that the 1930 value of output of each Virginia wage earner employed in plants and factories averaged $5,033.

URGE ROAD BUILDING TO END UNEMPLOYMENT

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 17.—Highway construction on a vast scale to end unemployment was urged by the American Road Builders' Association at their annual convention in this city.

"It is criminal for a nation to boast of its wealth, bank balances and other values when so large a percentage of its citizens are deprived of earning a living," said President Van Duser.

CANE-CUTTING MACHINE FACES BIG IMPORT TAX

Havana, Cuba, Jan. 17.—Thousands of sugar cane workers are supporting a bill introduced in the Cuban Congress that would impose a customs tax of $100,000 on every cane-cutting machine brought to Cuba. Concealment or hidden use of the machine would be punishable by a fine of $200,000.

Each machine will replace 200 workers, Cuban statistics have listed as one of the most laborious tasks. The displacement of hand cutters, these workers declare, will intensify the poverty that prevails in Cuba.

"YELLOW DOG" PLAN IS CLEVERLY HIDDEN

Cleveland, Jan. 17.—Hotel managers in this city who are attempting to disrupt the Restaurant Employes' Union insist that they do not enforce the "yellow dog."

Employes must sign individual contracts "that will accrue to the advantage" of these workers. They have no voice—the managers make all decisions.

The lockout was enforced last June when the workers refused to sign a "yellow dog." Cooks, waiters and waitresses were joined by engineers, firemen and musicians. The A. F. of L. convention at Boston condemned the managers' policy and the A. F. of L. executive council calls attention of all trade unionists and sympathizers to hotel conditions in Cleveland. The victimizing hotels are: Hollenden, Cleveland, Statler, Winton, Olmstead and Allerton.

TO AID PORTO RICO

Washington, Jan. 17.—The House Committee on Insular Affairs approved a bill which will establish a labor department in the government of Porto Rico.

Capitalism Should "Clean House;" Lawmaker Fish Slams Big Business

New York, Jan. 17.—"I believe in capitalism as opposed to communism, but a capitalism shorn of its abuses and ugly greed to exploit labor and mankind for the almighty dollar," said Congressman Fish at an anti-communist meeting in this city. The lawmaker is chairman of a House committee that has been probing "red" activities.

"If capitalism is to win out it must win on its own merits and for that reason must clean its own house," said Mr. Fish. "Grave abuses have crept into our industrial capitalism, such as child labor and long hours, and weighed it down so that it has difficulty in supporting itself.

"The rack and shock of heavy industry is wearying on the nervous system and a man is thrown on the scrap heap when he is 40 or 45 years of age. We should have a uniform Federal old-age pension law, to which the States should contribute two-thirds and the Federal Government one-third of the funds.

"There is no reason why certain in-dustries should be permitted to work labor in industrial sections of the South far in excess of 54 hours per week or pay wages of $12 per week and employ child labor.

"It might be well for industrial capitalism to consider providing additional insurance protection to employes such as sickness and partial unemployment benefits. Summer vacations might well be extended to two or three weeks for the benefit of American labor in our day and generation.

"If these benefits are not sufficient, we may have to come to a five-day week and a seven-hour day, particularly if our power of production is beyond our capacity of consumption.

"I do not want any one to feel that, because I have taken the lead, by virtue of an extended official investigation in exposing and combatting the falsities and the attendant horrors of communism, that I believe that our economic system is above reproach.

"A house divided against itself can not stand, nor can the economic structure of this land long endure half-communist and half-capitalist. Either it must eventually become all socialized or all capitalized. For this reason, I say that it is up to the capitalist system to clean its Augean stables and divest itself of some of its manifestations of greed, inhumanity and reaction."

DAVID P. BOYER DIES; NOMINATED GOMPERS

Columbus, O., Jan. 17.—David P. Boyer, who nominated Samuel Gompers the first time as president of the reorganized A. F. of L., died at his home in this city, following a stroke of paralysis. He was 88 years old.

He represented the International Typographical Union at the 1886 meeting of trade unionists in this city who merged the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada with the American Federation of Labor. At that convention Mr. Boyer was nominated for secretary, but withdrew in favor of Peter J. McGuire, "father of Labor Day" and a member of the Brotherhood of Carpenters. Twenty-five organizations, represented by 42 delegates, comprised that meeting.

Boyer was the only known living delegate who attended that gathering, which launched the present A. F. of L. He was born in Brookville, near Dayton, and joined the Typographical Union at an early age.

He was elected chief organizer of the F. L. U. by its 1885 New York convention, and held that position three years, when the district system of organization was adopted. That system was changed by the printers at their 1901 convention, when the present plan of presidential appointment was installed.

Boyer devoted his life to the trade union movement. His activity included service as a member of the Ohio legislature.

RENEW AGREEMENT

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 17.—Organized upholstery and carpet sewers renewed their agreement with employers in this city.

BRITISH IDLE FUND VEERS TOWARD DOLE

London, England, Jan. 17.—A royal commission, appointed to investigate the operation of England's unemployment insurance law, reports that conditions have changed since the law was passed and that new methods must be applied. There is no dispute on the value of the legislation.

The act is based on the theory that good times will offset business depressions. Employers, employed and the government each contribute to the fund on the basis of approximately one-third. During the last few years, because of extended hard times, the list of beneficiaries has been extended and the government has been voting large sums to meet additional demands. This commission said, which was not intended when the law was passed, is "a dole," says the royal commission.

Seven-eighths of Britain's 2,600,000 unemployed, or about 2,275,000 men and women, are receiving benefits from the unemployment insurance fund. Only about 400,000 of these are technically not entitled to the benefits. They are not placed on the list they will be pauperized.

The business depression has made it impossible for employers and employed to contribute their share and the fund now owes the government more than $300,000,000. It is expected that the government will be compelled to donate an additional $200,000,000 this year.

The commission recommends that a new system of financing the fund be set up.

SECRET WAGE METHODS EXPOSED BY UNIONIST

New York, Jan. 17.—Cloak and suit manufacturers, who maintain relations with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, are notified to abandon their secret efforts to induce workers to accept lower standards.

Efforts of this sort can only result in serious disturbances and interruptions during the coming months.

"I suggest that you warn your members against entering into any collusive agreements with their workers and that you also make it clear that they will be held responsible for the consequences of their act."

PRIMARY LAW OPPOSED

Indianapolis, Jan. 17.—Repeal of the state primary law was recommended by Governor Leslie in his message to the legislature.

The governor wants a return "to the higher level of party integrity," and deplores the ease with which "irresponsible persons" may be placed on the ballot.

Historic Senate-Executive Fight Starts On Federal Power Board

Washington, Jan. 17.—The historic struggle between the Senate and President is revived over the appointment of members of the newly-created Federal Power Commission.

The Senate, after one of the bitterest fights in recent years, reconsidered, by a non-partisan vote of 44 to 37, their approval of the nomination of three members of the commission who have been installed in office. The President was requested to return all papers in the case.

The President refused in a message that is bound to flay the Senate. He said: "The resolution of the Senate may have the attractive political merit of giving use to a legend that those who voted for it are enemies of the power interests,' and inferentially those who voted against it are 'friends of the power interests.'"

The President insisted that the Senate's action is an "attempted invasion of the authority of the Executive."

Almost immediately after the President's message was read the Senate brushed aside his objections and by a vote of 36 to 23 ordered that the names of the three commissioners be restored to the calendar of pending nominations, thereby recording the attitude that they are not legally in office.

The commissioners are Dr. George Otis Smith, former director United States Geological Survey; Claude L. Draper of Cheyenne, and Marcel Garsaud of New Orleans. These constitute a majority of the commission. Their first act, after taking office, was to discharge W. V. King, chief accountant, and C. A. Russell, solicitor. The two men oppose utility companies padding investment claims, thereby making it possible to increase rates to earn dividends on inflated values.

When the two men were discharged the Senators started a movement to recall approval of the commissioners, under a rule of the Senate, even though the three men had been installed in office. Opposing Senators claimed this is impossible and that reinstatement is the only recourse.

Senators insist that if the discharges are unchallenged no government official who defends the people's rights is safe.

The controversy is involved in a tangle that even the courts may not solve because, it is claimed, there is no law governing the question. It is believed that this is the first time in American history that such an issue has arisen.

IDLE CAN BE QUICKLY EMPLOYED BY INSTALLING FIVE-DAY WEEK

—WM. GREEN, President A. F. of L.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The five-day week should be immediately established and hours of labor be reduced to where they correspond with our increasing power of production," said Wm. Green, president A. F. of L., in a radio address over Columbia Broadcasting System.

"This reduction should apply to government workers as well as to those engaged in private industry," said Mr. Green. "Practically all the slack of present-day employment could be taken up very quickly if the five-day work week were inaugurated in private and governmental employment.

"The workers' income should be maintained at a level where they could buy enough of the goods produced in industry. All classes of people should be encouraged to buy and buy as freely as possible. Practical methods through which employment relief could be extended promptly and adequately to those who are displaced by mechanical processes, or who may be rendered idle because of local conditions and circumstances which unexpectedly arise, should be formulated and carried into effect.

"Industry should plan to regulate production to the market requirements so that peaks and dips in production could be overcome and avoided as far as possible. Added to these economic remedies should be the development of an industrial relationship which makes for intelligent study and analysis of economic conditions and the highest type of co-operation between all forces in industry.

"All workers should be accorded the opportunity of acting collectively. If the management of industry, the statesmen of the nation, the representatives of our governments and the masses of the people fully appreciate the necessity for complete co-operation in the solution of our unemployment problem, we will ultimately master it."

5-DAY WEEK BASIS FOR FEDERAL WORK

Miami, Fla., Jan. 17.—The government was called upon by the Rev. Dr. Frederick Lynch, convention orator, in session here, "to get into step with progressive private employers," and make the five-day week effective for all federal workers.

"The government, according to reports of Herbert Hoover," said President Green, "is actually adding to the unemployed by laying off men in Navy Yards and other departments and by failing to fill vacancies. The government ought to make a special effort to retain all its forces and it should apply the five-day week to help take up the slack in employment."

RADIO TRUST LOOMS UNDER PRESENT PLAN

Chicago, Jan. 17.—"Control of the air by the radio trust is as certain as tomorrow's sun, if present conditions continue," declared Edward N. Nockels, manager Labor's broadcasting station WCFL and secretary Chicago Federation of Labor, in a luncheon address in this city.

"Monopoly of the air was launched on November 11, 1928, when the Federal Radio Commission arbitrarily set aside 40 clear channels to favored corporations," said Mr. Nockels.

"It was then that the 'swag' was divided, to use the language of the street. These 40 channels were divided among 12 corporations that were organized to operate broadcast stations, 12 radio equipment manufacturers, 10 manufacturers' associations, 11 newspapers, three huge public utility corporations, five insurance corporations, and one fraternal and one municipal corporation.

"The Radio Commission passed rule 40, perpetuating these 40 clear channels to the corporations to assure their dominance in the air.

"The 40 channels are so distributed over your dial that when the stations in this section you must receive the same facilities and the same power as other stations if you would survive. We say that the monopoly of the air is complete. Labor's station WCFL is the only independent radio station today. Our station can not be merged and it cannot be sold because of its co-operative ownership.

"The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, in order to protect its investments and property rights, must get control of the channels, because radio is yet in its infancy."

PROFIT PLAN ABSENT IN P. O. OPERATION

Washington, Jan. 17.—"The post office is not a business; it is a public service," declared Congressman Kelly, opposing Postmaster General Brown's plan to raise first class postal rates from 2 cents to 2½ cents.

Mr. Kelly is ranking majority member of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. Not a single member of his committee, he said, favors the increase.

"It is a fallacy to class the postal service with a business like a telephone or telegraph company, whose purpose is existence is making money," said Mr. Kelly. "The postal service is a part of the American educational system. The more than it is a part of our business system." The speaker pointed out that first-class mail pays its way and more, while other classes of mail do not at the present time.

If this question were considered from the standpoint of modern industrial practice of a low price reduced increased volume, there would be a reduction in the present 2-cent rate, asserted Mr. Kelly.

DANVILLE BUSINESS FAVORS STRIKE END

Danville, Va., Jan. 17.—Business men in this city are circulating a petition to the strike-bound mill management to accept President Green's proposal to end the strike.

Mr. Green suggested that the workers return to their employment, that they be permitted to join the union if they so elect, and that all differences over work conditions be arbitrated."

Business men are suffering from economic conditions because of the long dispute.

DEFEAT OLD AGE PENSION

Washington, Jan. 17.—The International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, by a referendum vote, defeated an old-age pension plan and increased their per capita tax to create a defense fund. Nearly one-half of these workers are women.

WAGE REDUCTIONS URGED BY BANKER

New York, Jan. 17.—Wage reductions to "decrease costs and increase employment" was called for by Albert H. Wiggin, chairman of the governing board of the Chase National Bank, in his annual report. This bank is the largest on the North American continent and has far-flung industrial, transportation and financial connections.

The Wiggin statement is the first official call of the Hoover no-wage reduction conference, which the banker declares "has failed." The report rejects the theory of high wages.

"It is not true that high wages make prosperity," said Mr. Wiggin, who referred to the "good will of business" in paying "high" wages.

He insists that prosperity makes high wages, rather than high wages makes prosperity. "When wages are kept higher than the market justifies, employment and the buying power of labor fall off. The American business has proved its good will in dealing with labor on this point in the past year, and is in the position to make a reasonably ask labor to accept a moderate reduction of wages designed to reduce prices and thus increase both employment and the buying power of labor.

"We attempted, as a matter of collective duty, to maintain lines firm following the crash of 1929. Wages were not to be reduced, buying by railroads and construction by public utilities were to be increased, prices were to be maintained and cheap money was to be the foundation.

"This policy has had a 13-month test. It has failed."

PACKERS' DECISION BREAKS NEW GROUND

Washington, Jan. 17.—A revision of the packers' consent decrees by a District of Columbia court may result in other corporations operating under consent decrees asking for similar judicial revisions.

A consent decree is a legal phrase. It means an agreement.

The "Big Four" meat packers, in 1920, signed a consent decree with the government that they would retire from the retail meat business. The government pledged that in that event it would not prosecute for violation of the anti-trust laws.

The packers later started a suit to have the consent decree modified on the ground that great changes have been made in merchandising and that they should be permitted to meet new conditions.

The court revised the decree to the extent of permitting the packers to engage in the wholesale meat business and to distribute other food products. The court defended the small business man, who might be annihilated. With judicial revisions the decree will stand, however, no one can predict where or when they will end.

CONVICTS HONOR PAROLES

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 17.—Three hundred convicts who have served their terms Gov. Bibb Graves when he paroled them to spend the Christmas holidays at their homes. The prisoners all returned to the various penitentiaries and road camps. There were several lifers among those released.

JOBS DROP IN NEW YORK

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 17.—December factory employment in this state dropped 4.1 per cent from November. This is the lowest level on record since employment data was started in June, 1914, according to Industrial Commissioner Frances Perkins.

STATE BANKS FAVORED

Lincoln, Neb. Jan. 17.—State ownership and operation of banks in Nebraska, similar to the Federal government's conduct of the postal savings system, was proposed by the governor, Charles E. Bryan, in his inaugural address.